

# THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

# 2012

**WEST BANK AND  
GAZA STRIP**





The Appeal for the West Bank and Gaza Strip was launched globally on the 14th December 2011 as part of the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP).

For a complete overview of FAO's component of the 2012 CAP, please go to [www.fao.org/emergencies](http://www.fao.org/emergencies).

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# FOREWORD

Every year, the plight and needs of many of the world's most vulnerable people are described in the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP). This year's CAP spans 18 countries<sup>1</sup> and outlines needs across key sectors.

The 2012 CAP clearly highlights that food insecurity continues to be compounded by protracted crisis situations, more frequent natural disasters, conflict, volatile food prices, harsh economic conditions and climate change.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to reduce food insecurity through improved preparedness for and effective response to food and agricultural threats and emergencies.

## Stepping up to the challenge

To rise to this challenge and improve effectiveness in a climate of reduced funding and increased need, FAO's emergency response focuses on protecting both lives and livelihoods. Rebuilding livelihoods and decreasing dependency on external aid ensures a quicker return to normalcy for affected people, restoring their self-sufficiency and sense of dignity.

Beyond immediate support to ensure food security in protracted or sudden-onset crisis situations, FAO implements programmes that build the resilience of households in the face of future shocks. Families that have been affected by crises, and often divested of their assets, are even more vulnerable to the potential impacts of future shocks – restoring livelihoods and strengthening resilience can mitigate the effects and reduce risk.

FAO's components of the CAP fit within broader planning and programming strategies at country and subregional levels, which look into longer-term measures to address the root causes of vulnerability and increase resilience through disaster risk management. These include FAO Plans of Action, which have been developed together with national counterparts in Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, the Niger, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan, the West Bank and Gaza Strip and Zimbabwe, among other countries.

Another way that FAO has stepped up to the ever increasing challenges of today's world is in our closer collaboration with international and local partners and counterparts. In 2011, the global Food Security Cluster was established to improve the coordination of food security responses in humanitarian crises, under the co-leadership of FAO and the World Food Programme. At country level, Food Security Clusters are increasingly reflected in CAP documents. FAO's work in development provides an important link with national authorities and community-based organizations that can often be built upon in times of crisis.

## Adapting programming to best fit needs

Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts, and achieving food security in emergencies requires a specific understanding and analysis of livelihoods.

FAO programming places people at the centre of its actions, identifying the most effective and efficient ways to assist those most vulnerable. Emergency response programmes are adapted to the needs of

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<sup>1</sup> The present brochure only features the 16 countries that will be included in the global launch of the CAP on 14 December 2011. The CAP for Liberia and Sri Lanka will be launched at a later date.

women, men and their families, whether they are fishers, pastoralists, farmers or foresters. Diversifying livelihoods and intensifying agricultural production are some of FAO's key strategies. To be effective, analysis of household, community and national systems is needed. The individual CAP strategies reflect this livelihood analysis. In many contexts, addressing needs at the household level must be done hand in hand with strengthening community and social support systems.

In Somalia, in addition to providing immediate life-saving assistance, the strategic priorities for humanitarian assistance include stabilizing and preventing the deterioration of people's way of life through the protection and restoration of livelihood assets and through early recovery, resilience building, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and social/productive networks.

This is a twin-track approach that combines immediate assistance to improve access to food with addressing the root causes of the problems and building longer-term coping capacity in the face of protracted crises and new shocks. FAO is supplying inputs like drought-tolerant seeds while improving pastoral techniques, water harvesting, irrigation and soil conservation. In situations of high unemployment or where access to food is constrained, cash and seed voucher schemes in exchange for labour are being established.

In the Horn of Africa, FAO has set up irrigation schemes so that some communities have been able to keep producing food despite the drought. FAO is also distributing seeds that can tolerate drought, and assisting farmers to produce more quality seeds and sell them to other farmers. These efforts are ensuring that more and more people can cope with drought in the future.

## **Building on local institutions**

We have much to learn from our partners. In the past, the international community spoke of "capacity building", often as a "top-down" system of knowledge transfer, but experience has shown that most of the learning and best approaches to strengthen resilience are found at the local and national levels, within communities and institutions.

Building on and supporting local institutions can provide a sustainable basis for addressing the drivers of a crisis, for rebuilding livelihoods after a crisis and for strengthening resilience and coping mechanisms.

In South Sudan, FAO has and will continue in 2012 to work with the nascent government to establish a sound institutional framework for food security, which is resulting in increased levels of public investment in agriculture and food security.

## **Thinking about outcomes**

Humanitarian response is life-saving, but it also aims to protect and restore the lives and livelihoods of people that have been hit by crisis. Dignity, food and nutrition security, self-sufficiency and resilience are cornerstones of what FAO aims to achieve in emergency response; there are also further positive outcomes across a variety of sectors that can be achieved through food- and agriculture-based approaches. For example, collaboration with the Department of Education in school gardening projects in the Philippines will enhance the nutritional value and variety of meals prepared in schools, and ensure that children attend school.

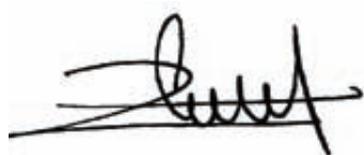
In Afghanistan, steps have already been taken to link food assistance, cash-based and agriculture support activities with a nutrition response to ensure that adequate household dietary intake and food consumption levels are met. Food security and agricultural interventions are closely aligned with programmes to increase water access for herders, whose livelihoods are impacted by natural disasters and conflict.

## Short-term funding leads to short-term results

Humanitarian donors are at work to support the needs of the most vulnerable; however, despite generous short-term aid, which has been successful in addressing immediate needs, vulnerability persists in many countries facing humanitarian crises. If lasting solutions are not found, after each shock families are less able to cope, take longer to rebuild their lives and livelihoods, and remain dependent on external aid for longer periods of time.

In some parts of the Sudan, for example, vulnerability remains acute as underlying conditions are left unaddressed. As a result, large segments of internally displaced persons residing in camps have to various degrees become dependent on external aid. The comparative lack of parallel support for durable solutions within a humanitarian framework in the Sudan is one of the key contributors to persistent vulnerability in the country.

FAO's component of the 2012 CAP reflects how we in FAO are taking on new challenges. We appeal to our donors and partners to help us take on the challenge and work together to address not only the life-saving needs of vulnerable communities today, but to restore lives and livelihoods for tomorrow.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Laurent Thomas', with a horizontal line underneath.

Laurent Thomas  
Assistant Director-General  
Technical Cooperation Department

# 2011 IN REVIEW

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) received USD 200 million in contributions for emergency programming in response to the 2011 Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) and other humanitarian appeals launched in 2011. Although this represented a USD 50 million decline in appeal-related funding as compared with 2010, the coverage of requirements has remained steady at just over 50 percent.

The international community responded generously to agricultural needs in Afghanistan (94 percent met), Somalia (90 percent met) and Sri Lanka (77 percent met). These countries accounted for more than one-third of FAO's programming needs under the 2011 appeals.

2011 also included the continuation of appeals launched in 2010, such as the Pakistan Floods Relief and Early Recovery Response Plan, which remained active until July 2011. With almost USD 107 million in requirements and over USD 97 million in funding, it was FAO's largest appeal ever, and one of its most successful. The current appeal for Pakistan, launched in response to the devastating monsoon floods of 2011, will last until March 2012 and has received almost 56 percent of required funding. Over the past two years, FAO has implemented over USD 126 million in emergency agricultural programming in Pakistan.

The situation across the Horn of Africa deteriorated significantly in 2011. The region faced one of its driest years since 1950/51. Conditions were particularly dire in Somalia, where the food crisis escalated into famine in parts of the country. Although the Somalia 2011 CAP is well funded, funding for the rest of the region has been low. So far, out of total needs of more than USD 161 million for the whole region, almost USD 80 million, or 49 percent, has been contributed. FAO has a significant presence in the region, with active programming in every country affected by the crisis.

As of 30 November, total funding for FAO's Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme in 2011 amounted to over USD 333 million.

## FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

1 January to 30 November 2011

FUNDING BY COUNTRY/REGION	(USD)
Somalia	78 801 904
Sudan	45 786 639
Pakistan	18 537 881
Afghanistan	15 308 239
Kenya	13 486 406
Regional Africa	11 708 090
Sri Lanka	10 787 258
DR Congo	10 532 563
West Bank and Gaza Strip	10 292 629
Uganda	10 247 365
Indonesia	9 660 056
Ethiopia	6 402 099
Zambia	5 219 997
Niger	5 013 939
Chad	4 622 600
Côte d'Ivoire	4 520 742
Regional Latin America	3 815 808
Guatemala	3 681 897
Zimbabwe	3 639 010
Liberia	3 595 190

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS	(USD)
European Union	57 396 448
United States of America	56 291 682
Canada	36 241 276
OCHA/CERF	35 497 782
Sweden	16 380 547
Belgium	13 847 977
Australia	12 266 908
Japan	11 197 420
Spain	10 428 230
World Bank	8 770 000
UN Trust Fund - Sudan	7 020 257
United Kingdom	7 008 322
UN Trust Fund - DR Congo	5 966 903
Switzerland	4 557 886
France	4 431 766
UN Trust Fund - Somalia	4 401 244
Italy	3 800 941
Unilateral Trust Fund	2 938 565
United Kingdom	2 019 902
Netherlands	1 875 000

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**WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP**

# WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP

**Humanitarian needs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip stem from decades of conflict, occupation and severely restricted access to natural resources, basic goods and services necessary for survival.** 2011 was marked by significant developments, including a reconciliation agreement reached between Fatah and Hamas that has yet to be implemented, presentation of the Palestinian National Development Plan 2011–2013 and an application for full UN membership. At the same time, 2011 also saw rises in civilian casualties, settler attacks and displacement. The conditions of everyday life deny many Palestinians their basic human rights and increasingly erode their ability to cope.

## Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

**The conflict continues to wipe out families' most basic means to engage in agriculture.** Access restrictions separate farmers from their fields, fishers from sea and herders from pastures. In the West Bank, Palestinians with land near settlements or behind the Separation Barrier are constrained or barred from accessing their lands, while in the Gaza Strip severely restricted areas represent about 35 percent of remaining arable land, and fishing is limited to 3 nautical miles. In areas such as Jerusalem Governorate – where nine out of ten people depend on herding for at least part of their income – 97 percent of localities have lost access to land and grazing areas.

In the limited areas where production can take place, vulnerable families lack essential livelihood assets. In 2011, destruction of agricultural livelihood structures, such as animal sheds and cisterns, increased. Imposed restrictions continue to limit or cut off access to natural resources (e.g. land and water), inputs and markets. Outbreaks of plant and animal pests and diseases cause further production losses.

The erosion of livelihoods leaves families unable to afford sufficient and nutritionally diverse food products. It has forced the poorest to adopt negative coping strategies, such as distress selling of productive assets and forgoing vital expenses, such as health and education, which increase their vulnerability. It is a vicious cycle, deepening poverty and diminishing self-sufficiency. Families employed in the agriculture sector face significantly higher than average levels of food insecurity: 32 versus 22 percent in the West Bank, and 75 versus 52 percent in the Gaza Strip. The average food-insecure household spends between 48 and 60 percent of its income on food.

Four continuous years of water scarcity and poor rainfall distribution in many areas (especially in the Gaza Strip, Hebron and Tubas) have further threatened livelihoods. Rains during the 2010/11 season were 28 percent lower than the historical average, and reached as low as 50 percent in many areas. Insufficient rains between September and November 2010 caused major losses in cereal production in 2011, including rainfed crops such as wheat and barley.

Women are among the groups disproportionately affected by the ongoing crisis and experience high unemployment rates (29 percent in the West Bank and 44 percent in the Gaza Strip). They play a key role in agricultural activities (from crop cultivation to livestock production and fish farming) and must often make sacrifices, such as skipping meals and selling personal assets, to keep their families nourished.

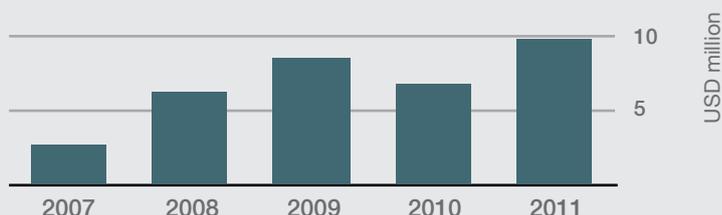
## KEY FACTS

- Population: 4 152 102
- Human Development Index Rank: 114/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 8%
- Recent emergencies: conflict, drought, floods.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

## FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



## FAO response

**Within the CAP, FAO will focus its assistance on Palestinian families affected by recent shocks and requiring immediate support to replenish their production base, maximize and safeguard the use of their remaining assets, and expand their livelihood opportunities.**

With donor support, FAO aims to provide vegetable seeds, seedlings and fertilizers to help families continue or establish backyard gardens and rooftop gardens (for urban homes). Distribution of production units such as beehives and animals (e.g. ewes, goats, rabbits and chickens) will increase sources of protein and disposable income.

Herders, especially those located in Area C, will receive emergency fodder, seeds and seedlings of drought-tolerant fodder crops/plants, as well as veterinary inputs to protect animal survival, health and productivity. Restoring small-scale aquaculture – through digging and stocking fishponds and related activities – will make available a source of highly nutritious food as well as benefit agriculture, with nutrient-rich water from fishponds and tanks used to irrigate and fertilize crops.

Agricultural inputs will also be delivered to ensure farmers' continued cultivation of protected farmland, open fields and orchards to mitigate further loss of land access. The repair (or establishment) of rainwater collection cisterns, grey wastewater treatment units and irrigation networks will help families meet their basic water requirements and enhance resilience to water shortages. All assets will be provided together with training on best practices, many of which will focus on women and youth.

As Agriculture Sector lead, FAO facilitates coordination for effective humanitarian response in the Sector. Dedicated resources are required to consolidate existing data, fill gaps in information gathering and analysis, improve information flow among agencies and ensure sex- and age-disaggregated data are collected efficiently.



## PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 8 960 000

### Support to sector coordination and risk monitoring information mechanisms in the West Bank and Gaza Strip

Objectives:	To increase the effectiveness and efficiency of emergency food security and agriculture interventions.
Activities:	Collect and analyse socio-economic, food security and agriculture data on a regular basis (including sex- and age-disaggregated data); enhance shared analysis and address key information gaps to inform priority areas of emergency livelihood protection interventions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including resilience analysis for stakeholders to improve sector-level gender-responsive programming; enhance partnerships and ensure evidence-based stakeholder consultations at all levels to verify and complement findings, including consensus building on strategic and coordinated responses; disseminate findings through workshops, briefings, meetings and publications, and share updated knowledge of agriculture and food security with stakeholders; and provide timely and updated recommendations to policy-makers and programmers of national and international agencies responding to the crisis and recovery needs in relevant sectors, including CAP Agriculture, Food and Cash Assistance Sectors, Local Aid Coordination Secretariat Agriculture and Social Protection Sector Working Groups and Water Scarcity Task Force.
Beneficiaries:	West Bank and Gaza Strip population.
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 650 000</b>

### Rapid mitigation of the livelihood crisis affecting small-scale farmers, fishers and aquaculture producers in the Gaza Strip through emergency aquaculture interventions

Objectives:	To mitigate food insecurity and increase the resilience of impoverished fishers and farmers by providing alternative sources of food and income; optimize freshwater usage in crop production through the recycling of nutrient-rich water from fish ponds and tanks; increase the availability of affordable protein in the Gaza Strip; and improve knowledge of the impact and profitability of aquaculture on the livelihoods of fishers and farmers.
Activities:	Dig and stock 120 new fish ponds to be shared between one farming and one fishing household, of whom 120 will be women-headed households; provide related equipment and fish feed, training on aquaculture techniques and marketing and connect the fish ponds to irrigation networks of nearby fields; provide feed, fingerlings and basic training to existing aquaculture producers (of which 145 women-headed); provide in-kind support to strengthen the resilience of aquaculture livelihoods through aquafeed production and post-harvest activities; link domestic fish production to locally-purchased food distribution by food sector stakeholders; and produce case studies and lessons learned on the impact and profitability of aquaculture projects through livelihood profiling of a sample of fishing and farming households.
Beneficiaries:	620 households (including 265 women).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 750 000</b>

## Emergency support to vulnerable herding communities in Area C of the West Bank

Objectives:	To prevent the erosion of herders' productive assets and minimize their risk of aid dependence; and mitigate the negative effects of external shocks on marginalized herding communities in Area C.
Activities:	Assist livestock-holding male- and women-headed households through emergency distribution of fodder, repair and construction of water cisterns and provision of other necessary inputs and technical support to ensure productivity, hygiene and health of flocks; increase supplementary and alternative feed production by training beneficiaries on improved flock management and distributing seeds and seedlings of grazing plants and fodder crops; provide veterinary inputs and services and support vaccination campaigns for herders who lack access to these basic services; support female dairy producers to ensure the hygiene of homemade products; support the role of livestock-holder associations in protecting the livelihoods of the most vulnerable herders; and provide training to livestock holders to ensure good production practices, including livestock management, health and hygiene of animals and their products, fodder production and management, and supplementary feeding.
Beneficiaries:	1 500 livestock-holding families (including 1 500 women and 6 000 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 3 000 000</b>

## Quick impact emergency interventions to protect the endangered livelihoods of poor and small-scale farmers in Area C, Seam Zone and the Gaza Strip against external shocks

Objectives:	To protect the endangered livelihoods of small-scale farmers in Area C, Seam Zone and the Gaza Strip.
Activities:	Repair and establish water harvesting and storage units for farming households whose livelihoods are threatened due to restricted access to their productive assets (northwest Jerusalem villages, Tubas area, Nablus and Jenin, Area C, Seam Zone and the Gaza Strip); repair irrigation networks; develop grey wastewater treatment units to alleviate water scarcity at household level; provide technical support in disease and pest management and food safety practices, prioritizing women to ensure their active engagement in decision-making; distribute agricultural inputs for farming households to continue cultivating 700 000 m <sup>2</sup> of protected farming land (e.g. plastic sheeting, insect-proof nets and double door systems) and 750 000 m <sup>2</sup> of open fields (e.g. plastic mulch, seeds, seedlings, fertilizer, insect traps, agricultural tools, and integrated pest management measures); emergency repair of 750 000 m <sup>2</sup> of orchards through in-kind provision of, and technical support for, new varieties and rootstocks and/or grafting.
Beneficiaries:	2 800 households (including 2 800 women and 11 200 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 2 560 000</b>

## Emergency backyard food production activities in vulnerable and marginalized areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip

Objectives:	To mitigate household food insecurity in vulnerable and marginalized areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, especially those families that have lost access to sea and land in the Buffer Zone in the Gaza Strip, Area C, Seam Zone and Jerusalem governorates.
Activities:	Provide inputs and technical support to vulnerable families to enable them to continue or establish backyard food production through provision of production inputs (e.g. vegetable seeds and seedlings, fertilizer, ewes and goats, rabbit units, chicken units, rooftop gardens for urban homes, beehives and kitchen tools for processing home-grown foods) – women will play a key role in this activity, as they are usually more involved and active in agricultural activities at the household level; support families to meet their basic water requirements and increase resilience to water shortages (i.e. rainwater collection cisterns and grey wastewater treatment units); and provide training and technical expertise on backyard farming, cottage industry and marketing to improve access to local food markets – women and youth will be particularly targeted by the training, which will be sensitive to socio-cultural conditions.
Beneficiaries:	2 000 households (including 2 000 women and 8 000 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 2 000 000</b>

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